



I

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DERWENT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

Wm. WILSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

- Including -

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

GEORGE CHARNLEY, Cert. P.H.I. Board
Cert. Meat & Food Inspection R.S.H.

For the Year 1966

DERWENT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1966

Public Health Officers of the Authority:

Medical Officer of Health

Wm. WILSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

G. CHARNLEY, Cert. P.H.I. Board, Cert. Meat & Food
Inspection R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector

J. BARLOW, Cert. P.H.I. Board, Cert. Meat & Food
Inspection R.S.H.

Divisional Health Office,
Burnby Lane,
Pocklington.

Tel: Pocklington 3226

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Derwent Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of your area for the year 1966.

There are no matters on which I wish to make special comment this year.

I should like to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their support, to the Officials for their co-operation and to the Chief Public Health Inspector for his help in preparing this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WILSON

Medical Officer of Health.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29158400>

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	..	..	54,925
Number of inhabited houses (approx.)	..	..	5,031
Registrar General's estimate of home population	..	..	16,040
Rateable Value	..	..	£550,323
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	£1,950

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	143	127	270
Illegitimate	6	7	13
	<u>149</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>283</u>

Live Births	..	..	283
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	17.64
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	4.59
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	..	..	11
Infant Mortality Rates	..	..	..
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	..	38.87

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	118	108	226
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	..	..	14.09
Deaths from Heart Disease	43	25	68
Rate per 1,000 of the population	..	..	4.24
Deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system	13	18	31
Rate per 1,000 of the population	..	..	1.93
Deaths from Cancer	15	18	33
Rate per 1,000 of the population	..	..	2.06

Comparative Table of Birth and Death Rates

During the Year, 1966

Area	Live Births	Deaths	Deaths of Children Under One Year of Age per 1,000 Registered Live Births
	(Rates per 1,000 civilian population)		
England and Wales	17.7	11.7	19.0
Administrative County	16.59	11.23	19.80
M.B. & U.D.'s	16.95	11.65	18.18
R.D.'s	16.37	10.69	21.43

Table of Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates

Derwent R.D.C.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Crude Birth Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Birth Rate</u>	<u>Crude Death Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1956	15.27	15.73	11.75	10.11	19.23
1957	14.18	14.89	11.42	8.68	30.77
1958	13.05	13.70	12.47	10.97	11.11
1959	15.32	16.09	12.47	11.22	23.81
1960	16.28	17.09	12.14	10.44	13.39
1961	14.17	14.88	13.08	11.25	35.90
1962	15.86	16.65	13.63	11.59	9.09
1963	13.38	13.65	14.36	11.63	26.18
1964	16.61	16.94	11.07	8.97	20.33
1965	17.54	17.72	12.23	10.52	22.14
1966	17.64	17.82	14.09	10.99	38.87

Table Showing Causes of Deaths in Derwent R.D.C.

1966

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	All causes	..	..	..	118	108	226
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	1	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic disease	..	..	..	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	2	3	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	8	1	9
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	-	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	..	..	..	-	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	..	..	..	5	10	15
15.	Leukemia, aleukemia	..	..	..	-	1	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	-	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	..	..	..	13	18	31
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	33	17	50
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	2	-	2
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	8	8	16
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	5	6	11
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	-	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	13	24	37
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	8	1	9
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	..	..	..	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	-	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	2	-	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	2	-	2
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	3	1	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	9	6	15
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	2	2	4
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	1	3
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	-	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	-	-	-

Table Showing Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths, 1966

				Male	Female	Total
0 - 1 year	..	..	..	8	3	11
1 - 4 years	.	..	..	-	1	1
5 - 14 years	..	..	..	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	..	..	..	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	..	..	..	7	-	7
45 - 54 years	..	..	..	7	3	10
55 - 64 years	..	..	..	19	12	31
65 - 74 years	..	..	..	28	29	57
75 +	..	..	..	49	60	109
				<u>118</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>226</u>

Table Showing Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from
Cancer, 1966

0 - 1 year	..	..	..	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	..	..	..	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	..	..	..	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	..	..	..	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	..	..	..	3	-	3
45 - 54 years	..	..	..	-	1	1
55 - 64 years	..	..	..	4	4	8
65 - 74 years	..	..	..	6	5	11
75 +	..	..	..	2	8	10
				<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>33</u>

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Disease

The following cases of infectious disease have been notified during the year :-

Dysentery	5 (nil)
Measles	38 (133)
Pneumonia	4 (nil)
Scarlet Fever	5 (2)
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	3 (nil)
Whooping Cough	1 (nil)

(Cases occurring in 1965 are shown in parenthesis)

Cases of infectious disease are admitted, when hospital treatment is necessary, to the Isolation Hospital, York.

TUBERCULOSIS

Four new cases were notified, or came to notice, during the year. There were no deaths from respiratory Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year 1966.

Vaccination								
Age at date of Vaccination	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1 yr	2-4	5-15	Total
Number vaccinated	4	8	13	12	123	24	12	196
	Number Re-vaccinated				—	2	41	43

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The figures for immunisation carried out during the year are as follows :-

Primary Immunisation

<u>Aged under 5</u>	<u>5-15</u>	<u>Total</u>
228	5	233

Re-inforcing or 'Booster' injections - 257

Of the 228 children under 5 years of age, who are shown as having been immunised against Diphtheria, 226 were, at the same time, immunised against Whooping Cough.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

Nursing

A domiciliary nursing and midwifery service is available throughout the district, as part of the County Council's scheme under the National Health Service Act.

District Nurse/Midwives are stationed at Barlby, North Duffield Escrick and Heslington.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological samples are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Hull.

Ambulance Service

Ambulances are based at Selby and York.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows :-

Barlby - Wednesday, fortnightly at 2 p.m.
Dunnington - Wednesday, monthly at 2 p.m.
Elvington - Monday, monthly at 2 p.m.
Fulford - Wednesday, fortnightly at 2 p.m.
Hemingbrough - Thursday, monthly at 2 p.m.
The Mobile clinic visits Cliffe, Heslington, Riccall and Wheldrake.

Cytology clinics are held monthly at Fulford County Secondary School.

Clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases are held each week at York and Leeds.

Hospitals

General medical and surgical cases are admitted to hospitals at York and Selby.

Maternity cases are admitted to Fulford Maternity Hospital and to Westow Croft Maternity Home, Westow.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

It has not been necessary to take any action under Section 47 of this Act during the year.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses within the district.

ANNUAL REPORT for 1966

G. CHARNLEY

Chief Public Health Inspector

Water Supply

The Northern parishes - Deighton, Dunnington, Elvington, Escrick, Fulford, Heslington, Kexby, Naburn, North Duffield, Skipwith, Stillingfleet, Thorganby and Wheldrake are supplied by the York Waterworks Company and the supply has been satisfactory.

The remaining parishes (Barlby, Cliffe, Hemingbrough, Kelfield and Riccall) are supplied by the Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board. The quantity and pressure of water in the Southern Area, particularly at Riccall where development has had to be restricted, continues to be insufficient to give an adequate supply. Material improvement can only be expected when the Board's major capital scheme is completed but consideration is being given to the provision of a Booster Station at Barlby to increase the pressure at Riccall. This will not however affect the restrictions on large scale development.

Problems have arisen at Barlby, from time to time, of "sand" in the mains, due to increased pumping from the supply bores to meet the growing demands. The Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board have co-operated by flushing mains whenever necessary.

Sewage Disposal

Work on the schemes for the pumping facilities at the York University, and the sewerage and disposal at Wheldrake and Riccall were all completed. A commencement has been made on the Dunnington extension and the "connection" scheme for Elvington, Escrick and Hemingbrough. Ministerial approval was given for the North Duffield and Skipwith scheme, but unfortunately the financial restrictions prevented the granting of approval to obtain tenders. The small extension scheme for Elvington was approved during the year and tenders have been received.

The Villages which are not yet provided with proper sewers and disposal arrangements are Cliffe, Kelfield, Kexby, Thorganby and Stillingfleet, in addition to North Duffield and Skipwith already referred to above. The Council's Consultant Engineers have draft proposals for these remaining villages, and as soon as the financial position improves, it is assumed that further progress will be made.

The nature of the area means that Council pumping Stations and disposal plants are widely dispersed and routine maintenance is becoming a considerable item - 22 pumping stations and 9 disposal plants are now in operation. All pumping and ejector stations are automatic in operation, but require very frequent inspection, and maintenance work such as cleaning of screens, checking of automatic contacts, etc. The disposal works require frequent desludging, (the removal of liquid sludge from the settlement tanks to the drying beds) cleansing of channels, syphons, sprinkler arms and the like - all of which mean almost daily visits to the plants are necessary. The removal of sludge from the beds can only be carried out when the sludge is dried out sufficiently to dig, and this requires staff to be readily available when the conditions of the sludge and the weather are suitable. Other aspects of the Department's responsibilities therefore suffer from time to time because of this demand for labour.

The general condition of Barlby Pumping Station has given rise to considerable concern. The pumps and equipment were installed in 1939 and since have required various renewals and replacements, but all items are reaching a condition where it is quite uneconomic to make further replacements. During the period of nearly 30 years considerable residential and industrial development has taken place, and the station is now much below the desirable capacity. The disposal arrangements have quite justifiably been criticised, because raw sewage is pumped direct to the river; even though the river is tidal, and there is a large dilution the pollution is flowing through developed areas.

The Council's Consultant Engineers are preparing a scheme for a new pumping station, and exploring possible sites for a suitable disposal works to which the raw sewage could be pumped, leaving only storm water to be discharged direct to the river at the station.

This major scheme will no doubt have to be phased, because of the capital cost involved, but a replacement pumping station is of top priority. Portable and Auxiliary diesel-operated pumps are on site but any breakdown of the automatic electric equipment during severe rain storms, or during the night, can very quickly cause certain industrial units to be damaged and out of commission, and considerable inconvenience to some domestic properties.

In addition to the urgent replacement problem in the south of the area, there is a more long-term problem in the north, in and around the Heslington area. The use of the present gravity sewer from Heslington to Fulford (York Corporation) Pumping Station is limited by the terms of the 1959 agreement with York Corporation, and in certain sections, is partially limited by the actual capacity of the sewer.

Preliminary plans have been produced by the County Council showing the possible growth of Heslington Village during the coming years, and the York University have produced a document showing possible expansion of the University to the south of Heslington Lane, in land surrounding the Village. The growth of the village can be taken almost as certain, for the demand will occur as the original University plan is completed, but the existing sewerage facilities can cope only with a minor portion of what is envisaged. Because of the length of time the planning and development of sewage disposal works requires (and there seems little prospect of any materially increased flow being accepted by York Corporation at the Naburn Disposals Works) it is essential that early attention be given to this problem.

Refuse Collection

Four, 16/18 cubic yard fore and aft tippers were in use during the year and a 50 cubic yard compression vehicle has been ordered. This gives obvious advantages with the long "hauls" to the North Duffield tip but can only be employed in villages where "pail closets" are abolished.

The general development of the District and in particular the rapid growth of the University greatly increased the demand on the refuse service, and recruitment of workmen for this class of work is an increasing problem.

Trial schemes using the sack system of refuse collection at certain Council Houses have given favourable results and it is thought that the wider use of this system will use the present manpower to the best advantage and also aid recruitment. All newly constructed Council properties are brought into the sack system, and the economics of conversion of some existing estates is being considered.

The proposed compulsory abolition of pail closets in sewerred villages will also help considerably with staffing.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yard containers are in use at the University and Fulford Hospitals and one vehicle is equipped with a bulk loading device to deal with these large capacity bins. The rate of expansion of the University is such that very soon, in order to provide an adequate service, this vehicle will become fully committed.

Refuse Disposal

The North Duffield tip has been maintained satisfactorily using the B.85 excavator for consolidating and covering the refuse.

The tip, however, is practically full and a planning application will shortly be made for a small pit at Wheldrake. Other possible sites have been investigated but despite considerable effort no long term tip site has been found.

If other means of disposal have to be resorted to (e.g. incineration) as seems likely the matter must be given early consideration, as the required approvals for a site and expenditure, and the delivery of the equipment could prove to be a lengthy operation.

Housing

49 application for grant towards the cost of improvement schemes were received during the year and a total of 63 grant schemes were completed. 35 properties were owner/occupied and 28 tenanted and £10,546 was paid in grant.

The number of conversions of pail closets to W.C.'s was disappointingly low - only 14 grants under the Public Health Act, 1936 totalling £381 were paid, but the Housing grants may be responsible for this. Although the number of "pails" in the sewerred villages has decreased over the years there are still approximately 150 properties without modern sanitation where sewers are available. A report is in preparation for the Council's

consideration to make the provision of W.C.'s compulsory in these Villages.

25 Closing or Demolition Orders were issued during the year and 16 properties have since been demolished as a result.

All routine complaints and inspections dealing with repairs were dealt with by informal action and no official notices were required.

Council Housing

During the year 18 Flats, 14 Houses and 8 Bungalows were completed and a further 8 Bungalows were in course of erection. The total number of Council dwellings at the year end was 792 (190 pre war and 602 post war) and there are 48 Council Garages.

Shortly after completion, fire broke out in the new Fordlands Crescent, Fulford flats and seriously damaged 3 flats. Temporary accommodation was arranged locally whilst extensive repairs were carried out. The cause was not firmly established. An electrical fault started a fire in the living-room floor of a Cliffe Council House and repairs and redecoration were necessary. Fortunately no serious personal injury occurred in these fires.

Improvements to provide bathrooms, W.C.'s, etc., and rewiring were completed at 14 houses, Hemingbrough, and only 4 houses at North Duffield now lack modern sanitation. Drainage difficulties prevent an improvement scheme until a sewer can be laid in the Village and this scheme has been deferred for the time being by the Ministry.

An active woodworm infestation was found at Turnhead Crescent, Barlby, and several houses were treated by a specialist firm who are to survey the remainder of the Estate to establish the extent of the attack.

Considerable expense is envisaged on the older houses in the near future as general repairs such as reguttering, rewiring, replacing obsolete plumbing systems and fittings, replacing corroded metal windows, water-proofing outbuildings, etc., are becoming necessary. In many cases to bring the houses up to modern standards of space, etc., internal replanning is involved (e.g. enlarging kitchens by moving bathrooms upstairs).

The extent of the works will necessitate some measure of priority treatment or renovating completely a group of properties annually and the latter method would probably attract Government grant aid. This is, of course, quite distinct from the day-to-day repairs which are dealt with.

Meat Inspection

The four licensed Slaughterhouses are maintained at high standards by the Village Butchers at Dunnington (2), Escrick and Cliffe and a number of improvements have been carried out.

All meat slaughtered is inspected during normal working hours and it has not been necessary to use the powers contained in the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 to control the hours of slaughter. No charge is made for meat inspection which is considered to be a necessary public health measure.

322 visits were made to inspect 266 Bovines, 718 Sheep and 115 Pigs.

19 stones of meat were condemned during the year mainly for abscess or parasitic conditions. No evidence of Cysticercosis (Cystic stage of human tapeworm) was found.

For table see overleaf.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned
in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	266	-	-	718	115	-
Number Inspected	266	-	-	718	115	-
<u>All Diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	-	-	6	5	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	6.01%	-	-	0.84%	4.35%	6

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in
Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.61%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refridgeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food Premises, Food Inspection & Food Hygiene

Most of the food premises and licensed premises have been inspected as a routine measure during the year, and any matters arising from the visits have been given attention by the traders concerned.

Only minor complaints regarding food premises were received and all were investigated and remedied.

Many of the Village shops have modernised their premises and general standards are satisfactory.

A number of milk samples were taken from 2 local farm dairies who sell untreated milk bottled on the farm. Positive results from one dairy for *Brucella Abortus* infection (giving Undulant Fever in man) resulted eventually in the Medical Officer of Health having to serve a notice requiring the pasteurisation of milk from this herd.

Factory Inspections

The provisions of the Factories Act relating to premises within the Council's area are chiefly administered by H.M. Factory Inspectorate. A number of premises where the Council have responsibilities were visited and any defects received attention.

For table see overleaf.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 - Inspections

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Secs. 1,2, 3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	-	-	-	-
Factories not included above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	49	25	-	-
Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	-	-	-	-
Total	49	25	-	-

Part 2 - Defects

	No of cases in which defects were found				Prose- cutions instit- uted
	Found	Remed- ied	Referred to H.M.I.	Referred by H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences, insufficient, unsuitable or defective (S.7)	6	6	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-	-	-

Part VIII - Outwork
(Sections - 133 and 134)

Sections 133			Sections 134			
Nature of work	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(C) (2)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel)	Making etc. 1.	-	-	-	-	-

Building Control

The main development has taken place in Dunnington, Fulford, Escrick and Wheldrake with smaller works in other villages within the District, and can be analysed as follows:-

Contracts over £20,000 (excluding University)	(Industrial Educational Administrative)	2 3 1
	Council dwellings	40
	Private dwellings	221
Smaller works (Bathrooms, Garages, etc.)		208

During the year 512 Plans were received for various types of building works, and approximately 10% of these required explanation to the applicant of some contravention of the new Building Regulations (which came into

force in February, 1966), in particular Regulation "E" (fire resistance) and "K" (zones of open space).

In this respect an atmosphere of good public relations has been fostered, rather than a dogmatic attitude, which together with the engagement of another Building Inspector in November, assisted in the smooth running of the change from Byelaws to Building Regulations.

It is fair comment to report that the volume of applications is increasing, and the examination of plans requires a considerable proportion of the Inspectors' time.

The University of York has progressed rapidly and this year saw the completion of the Library, Sports Centre and Staff and Graduate Housing. In progress are the Central Hall, Labs. 3 and College 6, and further housing.

During the year a number of contraventions to the Building Regulations on sites were observed, these contraventions were natural during a transitional period, but were corrected by mutual arrangements with the Contractors concerned, and did not warrant a formal complaint to the Council.

Rodent Control

The Council's full time operative dealt with all complaints of rodents to private and Council houses as a free service. Many farms and business premises have contracts for regular inspections and treatments. All the Council's sewage works and the refuse tip are given frequent attention to deal with any rodent problems.

Petroleum Regulations

72 premises are licensed to keep petroleum ranging from the large installations at the British Oil and Cake Mills and the Commercial Garages to the small private farm storage tank. Any new tanks installed during the year were inspected and pressure tested before a licence was issued.

General

All the various complaints of nuisance, sanitary and drainage defects, disrepair, etc., were investigated and no formal action has been necessary.

Inspections have also been carried out in connection with administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, Scrap Metal Dealers Act and Animal Boarding Establishments Act.

